# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2001-059685

(43) Date of publication of application: 06.03.2001

-(51)Int.CI.

F27D 1/12 B22D 41/00 B22D 41/015

C21C F27D F27D

F27D 1/18

(21)Application number: 11-234398

(71)Applicant: SUMITOMO METAL IND LTD

(22)Date of filing:

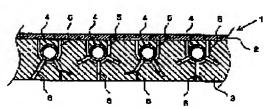
20.08.1999

(72)Inventor: IWATA MOTOHIRO

## (54) CEILING COVER FOR LADLE PREHEATER

## (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To suppress a temperature rise of a refractory during ladle preheating and to effectively prevent an occurrence of a crack or a partial crack of the refractory by providing a shell to become a base material, the refractory lined on the shell, and a cooling metal tube embedded in the refractory. SOLUTION: A shell 2 of the ceiling cover 1 is molded in a disc-like state. Then, a burner mounting hole is perforated at a center of the shell 2, an exhaust hole is perforated at its outer periphery and a piping mounting hole is perforated at its intermediate part. A refractory 3 is formed, for example, of a plastic refractory, and lined on the shell except the respective hole parts. Further, a cooling metal tube 4 is formed, for example, of a stainless steel tube, embedded in the refractory 3, and held by a hanging fitting mounted at the shell 2. Meanwhile, an anchor hardware 6 is formed of an oxidation resistant material, brought at its one end into contact with the tube 4, and embedded in the refractory 3. Thus, in the case of preheating a ladle, the refractory 3 is effectively cooled by the tube 4 and the hardware 6.



# **LEGAL STATUS**

[Date of request for examination]

04.10.2001

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of

13.07.2004

rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of

rejection]
[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The head-lining lid of the ladle preheating equipment characterized by having the metallic conduit for cooling laid under the interior of the outer steel shell used as a base material, the refractories with which it was lined by the outer steel shell, and refractories.

[Claim 2] The head-lining lid of the ladle preheating equipment according to claim 1 with which support hardware was laid under the interior of refractories where the metallic conduit for cooling is touched.

[Translation done.]

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

\_2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the head-lining lid of the ladle preheating equipment which heats beforehand the ladle used for refining furnace outside.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In order to carry out finish refining of the dissolution or the molten steel by which preliminary refining was carried out further with an electric furnace, the ladle refining process is adopted. This ladle refining process is an approach which stirs molten steel and performs desulfurization, deoxidation, etc. by holding molten steel in a ladle, and blowing inert gas, such as argon gas, compulsorily into molten steel from the porous plug prepared in the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of a ladle, heating molten steel with the arc heat by the electrode prepared in the head-lining lid of the ladle upper part. [0003] Ladle preheating equipment preheats a ladle before an activity in order to prevent temperature lowering of the molten steel which the interior consists of refractories and is held since hot molten steel is held.

[0004] Drawing 4 is an outline block diagram explaining an example of ladle preheating equipment. In this drawing, the stanchion 12 prepared vertically on a pedestal 11 is equipped with the revolving shaft 13 which rotates to the circumference of the shaft. A revolving shaft 13 rotates to the circumference of the shaft of a stanchion 12 by collar gear 15b prepared in driver 15a and the revolving shaft 13 which were prepared in the forward counterrotation actuation of a motor 14 prepared in the stanchion 12, and the shaft of a motor 14.

[0005] The level arm 16 is formed in the upper part of a revolving shaft 13, on the other hand, it has the head-lining lid 18 of the level arm 16 hung with the wire 17 at the head, and the head-lining lid 18 goes up and down through a wire 17 by actuation of a cylinder 19.

[0006] Although the head-lining lid 18 omitted the graphic display, it is the structure where it was lined in refractories by the outer steel shell bottom used as a base material, and is equipped with a burner 20 in the center. The combustion gas piping 21 and the air piping 22 are connected to the burner 20.

[0007] Ladle T is put on a position, in the case of a ladle preheating activity, the level arm 16 is rotated by actuation of a motor 14, it moves the head-lining lid 18 right above Ladle T, and puts the head-lining lid 18 on Ladle T by actuation of a cylinder 19. Then, Ladle T is beforehand heated with a burner 20. Horizontal migration is carried out after the preheating of Ladle T is completed, and raising the head-lining lid 18. Then, Ladle T is conveyed in order to hold molten steel.

[0008] According to this ladle preheating activity, about 1600 degrees C preheats the interior of Ladle T. Simultaneously, the refractories with which it was lined by the head-lining lid 18 are also exposed to an elevated temperature by the radiant heat from a burner 20, and the radiant heat from Ladle T. If the refractories of the head-lining lid 18 are exposed to an elevated temperature, a crack will arise in refractories with the heat, and refractories may be selectively missing when a crack progresses.

[0009] In order that the head-lining lid 18 may rotate and go up and down at every ladle preheating activity, progress of the crack produced in said refractories is promoted. Moreover, the preheating time is shortened, and if an oxygen enrichment burner is used as a burner 20 in order to become hot beforehand to an elevated temperature more, a crack will arise in refractories early.

[0010] Like the head-lining lid of ladle preheating equipment, the head-lining lid used by hot environments

is indicated by JP,62-93047,A. This head-lining lid is equipped with the coat by which many water cycle rooms were formed by the outside surface of an outer steel shell on which it was lined in refractories. The time of an activity makes a water cycle room circulate through cooling water, and cools a head-lining lid. [0011] However, there is little effectiveness that this head-lining lid controls the temperature rise of the refractories prepared inside the outer steel shell since the water cycle room is established in the outside of an outer steel shell.

[0012]

-[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The technical problem of this invention suppresses the temperature rise of the refractories under ladle preheating activity, and is to offer generating of the crack of refractories, and the head-lining lid of the ladle preheating equipment which can prevent partial lack of refractories.

[0013]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The summary of this invention is the head-lining lid of the ladle preheating equipment characterized by having the metallic conduit for cooling laid under the interior of the outer steel shell used as a base material, the refractories with which it was lined by the outer steel shell, and refractories. As for this head-lining lid, it is desirable to lay support hardware under the interior of refractories, where the metallic conduit for cooling is touched.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The head-lining lid of the ladle preheating equipment of this invention is explained in detail based on a drawing.

[0015] The A-A sectional view of drawing 1 and drawing 3 of the top view in which drawing 1 shows an example of the head-lining lid of this invention, and drawing 2 are the elements on larger scale of drawing 2. The head-lining lid 1 is hung with an outer steel shell 2, refractories 3, and the metallic conduit 4 for cooling, and is equipped with metallic ornaments 5 and the support hardware 6.

[0016] An outer steel shell 2 is disc-like, and piping mounting hole 2c is formed in the center at two places, exhaust hole 2b and pars intermedia, at two places (a burner mounting hole 2a and near periphery), respectively.

[0017] Refractories 3 consist of plastic refractories by which for example, the stainless steel fiber was added, and are lined by the outer steel shell 2 except for said burner mounting hole 2a, exhaust hole 2b, and the part in which piping mounting hole 2c was formed.

[0018] The metallic conduit 4 for cooling is JIS. It is the stainless steel pipe specified to SUS304, and refractories 3 equip with feed water opening 4a and exhaust-port 4b the location of two piping mounting hole which covered the whole region mostly, were laid underground into refractories 3, and were prepared in outer steel shell 2 2of range where it was lined c. As shown in drawing 3, it was attached in the outer steel shell 2, and this metallic conduit 4 for cooling is hung, and is held by metallic ornaments 5.
[0019] An oxidation-resistant ingredient is good, for example, the support hardware 6 is JIS. It consists of stainless steel specified to SUS310S, and it is in the condition to which the and touched the metallic

stainless steel specified to SUS310S, and it is in the condition to which the end touched the metallic conduit 4 for cooling directly, or the condition which hung and touched indirectly through metallic ornaments 5, and is laid underground into the refractories of the range in which the metallic conduit 4 for cooling was formed. While having a duty as reinforcing materials of refractories 3, the heat of refractories 3 is told to the metallic conduit 4 for cooling, and, as for this support hardware 6, the duty cooled effectively also has refractories 3.

[0020] A burner is attached in burner mounting hole 2a, drain piping is connected to exhaust hole 2b at water-supply-piping and exhaust-port 4b at piping for exhaust air, and feed water opening 4a, respectively, and this head-lining lid 1 is attached in the ladle preheating equipment shown in drawing 4 like the conventional head-lining lid 18. The cooling water with which cooling water was circulated through the inside of delivery and the metallic conduit 4 for cooling from the water supply piping to the metallic conduit 4 for cooling at the time of preheating is discharged from drain piping. Refractories 3 are cooled with the support hardware 6 prepared in contact with the metallic conduit 4 for cooling through which cooling water circulates, and the metallic conduit 4 for cooling.

[0021]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, according to the head-lining lid of the ladle preheating equipment of this invention, since the metallic conduit for cooling is laid under the interior of refractories, on the occasion of the preheating of a ladle, the refractories by which lining was carried out can be cooled

effectively. Therefore, the cooling effect of refractories can be further heightened by preparing \*\* and the support hardware which touches the metallic conduit for cooling inside refractories further that it is hard to produce a crack in refractories.

[Translation done.]

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

## [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the top view showing an example of the head-lining lid of ladle preheating equipment.

[Drawing 2] It is the A-A sectional view of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3] It is the elements on larger scale of drawing 2.

[Drawing 4] It is an outline block diagram explaining an example of ladle preheating equipment.

[Description of Notations]

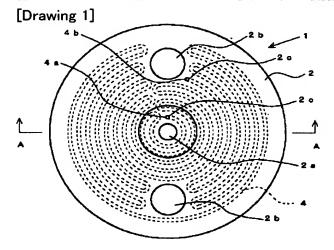
- 1 Head-Lining Lid
- 2 Outer Steel Shell
- 3 Refractories
- 4 Metallic Conduit for Cooling
- 5 Hang and They are Metallic Ornaments.
- 6 Support Hardware
- 11 Pedestal
- 12 Stanchion
- 13 Revolving Shaft
- 14 Motor
- 15a Driver 5a
- 15b Collar gear
- 16 Level Arm
- 17 Wire
- 18 Head-Lining Lid
- 19 Cylinder
- 20 Burner
- 21 Combustion Gas Piping
- 22 Air Piping

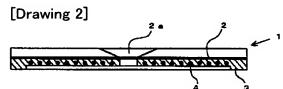
## [Translation done.]

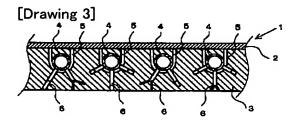
JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

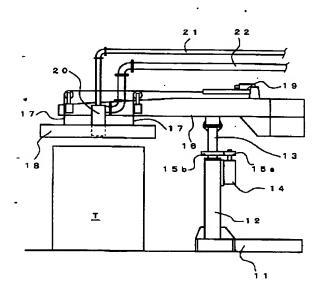
## **DRAWINGS**







[Drawing 4]



[Translation done.]

## (19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

# (12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出顧公開番号 特開2001-59685 (P2001-59685A)

(43)公開日 平成13年3月6日(2001.3.6)

|                           |        |      | 音工而不                                  | 不明水 明      | 不知り致る     | OL      | (王 4 貝)                 | 取料貝に配く    |  |
|---------------------------|--------|------|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|--|
|                           |        |      | ************************************* | ±34-B 34-  | C ARCOTTO | $\circ$ | (本 4 香)                 | 最終頁に続く    |  |
| F 2 7 D                   | 1/10   |      |                                       | F 2 7 D    | 1/10      |         |                         |           |  |
| C 2 1 C                   | •      |      |                                       | C 2 1 C    | •         |         | Q                       |           |  |
|                           | 41/015 |      |                                       |            | 41/015    |         |                         | 4 K 0 5 1 |  |
|                           |        |      |                                       | 2002       | -         |         | O                       |           |  |
| B 2 2 D                   | 41/00  |      |                                       | B 2 2 D    | 41/00     |         | С                       | 4K013     |  |
| F 2 7 D                   | 1/12   |      |                                       | F 2 7 D    | 1/12      |         | L                       | 4E014     |  |
| (51) Int.Cl. <sup>7</sup> |        | 識別記号 |                                       | <b>F</b> I |           |         | テーマコード( <del>参考</del> ) |           |  |

(21)出願番号 特願平11-234398

(22)出顧日 平成11年8月20日(1999.8.20)

(71)出額人 000002118

住友金属工業株式会社

大阪府大阪市中央区北浜4丁目5番33号

(72)発明者 岩田 基宏

兵庫県尼崎市東向島西之町1番地住友金属

工業株式会社関西製造所特殊管事業所内

(74)代理人 100103481

弁理士 森 道雄 (外1名)

Fターム(参考) 4E014 AA00 AB00

4K013 CF13 CF19

4K051 AA06 AB09 BB03 BB04 BC01

CA03 GA05 GA08 HA09 KA03

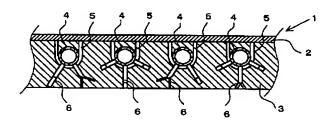
MA06 MA08 MA12 MA13

## (54) 【発明の名称】 取鎖予熱装置の天井蓋

# (57)【要約】

【課題】取鍋予熱作業中の耐火物の温度上昇を抑え、耐火物のクラック発生、および耐火物の部分的な欠落を防止することのできる取鍋予熱装置の天井蓋を提供する。

【解決手段】天井蓋1は基材となる鉄皮2と鉄皮2に内張りされた耐火物3と耐火物3の内部に埋設された冷却用金属管4とを備える。この天井蓋1は、アンカー金物6を冷却用金属管4に接した状態で耐火物3の内部に埋設するのが好ましい。



### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】基材となる鉄皮と鉄皮に内張りされた耐火物と耐火物の内部に埋設された冷却用金属管とを備えることを特徴とする取鍋予熱装置の天井蓋。

【請求項2】アンカー金物が冷却用金属管に接した状態で耐火物の内部に埋設された請求項1に記載の取鍋予熱装置の天井蓋。

### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、炉外精錬に用いられる取鍋を予熱する取鍋予熱装置の天井蓋に関する。 【0002】

【従来の技術】電気炉で溶解あるいはさらに予備精錬された溶鋼を仕上精錬するために、取鍋精錬法が採用されている。この取鍋精錬法は、取鍋内に溶鋼を収容し、取鍋上部の天井蓋に設けられた電極によるアーク熱により溶鋼を加熱しながら、取鍋の底部に設けられたポーラスプラグからアルゴンガスなどの不活性ガスを溶鋼内に強制的に吹き込むことにより、溶鋼を攪拌して脱硫や脱酸などを行う処理法である。

【0003】取鍋は、髙温の溶鋼が収容されるため、内部が耐火物で構成され、収容される溶鋼の温度低下を防止するため、使用前に取鍋予熱装置により予熱される。

【0004】図4は、取鍋予熱装置の一例を説明する概略構成図である。同図において、基台11上に垂直に設けられた支柱12は、その軸周りに回転する回転軸13を備える。回転軸13は、支柱12に設けられたモータ14の正逆回転駆動と、モータ14の軸に設けられた駆動歯車15aおよび回転軸13に設けられた従動歯車15bにより、支柱12の軸周りに回転する。

【0005】回転軸13の上部には水平アーム16が設けられ、水平アーム16の一方先端には、ワイヤ17により吊り下げられた天井蓋18を備え、天井蓋18は、シリンダ19の作動によりワイヤ17を介して昇降される。

【0006】天井蓋18は、図示を省略したが、基材となる鉄皮の下側に耐火物が内張りされた構造で、その中央にバーナ20を備える。バーナ20には、燃焼ガス配管21およびエア配管22が接続されている。

【0007】取鍋予熱作業の際は、取鍋Tを所定の位置 40 に置き、モータ14の駆動により水平アーム16を回転させて天井蓋18を取鍋Tの真上に移動させ、シリンダ19の作動により、天井蓋18を取鍋Tの上に被せる。その後、バーナ20により取鍋Tを予熱する。取鍋Tの予熱が終了すると、天井蓋18を上昇させた後水平移動させる。その後、取鍋Tは溶鋼を収容するため搬送される。

【0008】この取鍋予熱作業により、取鍋Tの内部は 例えば1600℃程度に予熱される。同時に、バーナ2 0からの放射熱および取鍋Tからの輻射熱により、天井 50

蓋18に内張りされた耐火物も高温に晒される。天井蓋18の耐火物が高温に晒されるとその熱により耐火物にクラックが生じ、クラックが進展すると耐火物が部分的に欠落することがある。

【0009】天井蓋18は、取鍋予熱作業の度に回転および昇降されるため、前記耐火物に生じたクラックの進展が助長される。また、予熱時間を短縮し、より高温に予熱するためにバーナ20として酸素富化バーナを用いると、耐火物にはより早い時期にクラックが生じる。

【0010】取鍋予熱装置の天井蓋のように、高温環境で使用される天井蓋が特開昭62-93047号公報に開示されている。この天井蓋は、耐火物が内張りされた鉄皮の外面に多数の水循環室が画成された外殻を備える。使用時は、水循環室に冷却水を循環させ、天井蓋を冷却する。

【0011】しかし、この天井蓋は、水循環室が鉄皮の 外側に設けられているため、鉄皮の内側に設けられた耐 火物の温度上昇を抑制する効果は少ない。

#### [0012]

20

【発明が解決しようとする課題】この発明の課題は、取 鍋予熱作業中の耐火物の温度上昇を抑え、耐火物のクラ ックの発生、および耐火物の部分的な欠落を防止するこ とのできる取鍋予熱装置の天井蓋を提供することにあ る。

## [0013]

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明の要旨は、基材となる鉄皮と鉄皮に内張りされた耐火物と耐火物の内部に埋設された冷却用金属管とを備えることを特徴とする取鍋予熱装置の天井蓋である。この天井蓋は、アンカー金物を冷却用金属管に接した状態で耐火物の内部に埋設するのが好ましい。

### [0014]

【発明の実施の形態】この発明の取鍋予熱装置の天井蓋 を、図面に基づいて詳しく説明する。

【0015】図1は本発明の天井蓋の一例を示す平面 図、図2は図1のA-A断面図、図3は図2の部分拡大 図である。天井蓋1は鉄皮2と耐火物3と冷却用金属管 4と吊り金具5とアンカー金物6とを備える。

【0016】鉄皮2は円盤状で、その中央にバーナ取付 孔2a、外周近傍の2カ所に排気孔2b、中間部の2カ 所に配管取付孔2cがそれぞれ形成されている。

【0017】耐火物3は例えばステンレス鋼ファイバが添加されたプラスチック耐火物からなり、前記バーナ取付孔2a、排気孔2b、配管取付孔2cが形成された部分を除いて鉄皮2に内張りされている。

【0018】冷却用金属管4は、例えばJIS SUS304に規定されるステンレス鋼管で、耐火物3が内張りされた範囲のほぼ全域に亘って耐火物3の中に埋設され、鉄皮2に設けられた2カ所の配管取付孔2cの位置に給水口4aおよび排水口4bを備える。この冷却用金

2

3

属管4は、図3に示すように、鉄皮2に取り付けられた 吊り金具5により保持される。

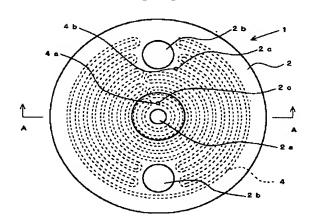
【0019】アンカー金物6は耐酸化性の材料がよく、例えばJIS SUS310Sに規定されるステンレス鋼からなり、一端が冷却用金属管4に直接接した状態、または吊り金具5を介して間接的に接した状態で、冷却用金属管4が設けられた範囲の耐火物の中に埋設される。このアンカー金物6は、耐火物3の補強材としての役目を持つとともに、耐火物3の熱を冷却用金属管4に伝え、耐火物3を効果的に冷却する役目も持つ。

【0020】この天井蓋1は、バーナ取付孔2aにバーナが取り付けられ、排気孔2bに排気用配管、給水口4aに給水配管、排水口4bに排水配管がそれぞれ接続されて、図4に示す取鍋予熱装置に従来の天井蓋18と同様に取り付けられる。予熱作業時は給水配管から冷却用金属管4に冷却水を送り、冷却用金属管4中を循環した冷却水は排水配管から排出される。耐火物3は、冷却水が循環する冷却用金属管4、および冷却用金属管4に接して設けられたアンカー金物6によって冷却される。

## [0021]

【発明の効果】以上のように、本発明の取鍋予熱装置の 天井蓋によれば、耐火物の内部に冷却用金属管が埋設されているため、取鍋の予熱に際し、内張された耐火物を 有効に冷却することができる。したがって、耐火物にク ラックが生じ難くく、さらに、耐火物の内部に冷却用金 属管に接するアンカー金物を設けることにより、耐火物 の冷却効果をより一層高めることができる。

# [図1]



### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】取鍋予熱装置の天井蓋の一例を示す平面図である。

【図2】図1のA-A断面図である。

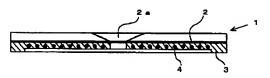
【図3】図2の部分拡大図である。

【図4】取鍋予熱装置の一例を説明する概略構成図である。

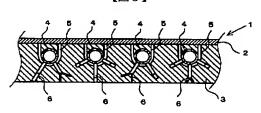
## 【符号の説明】

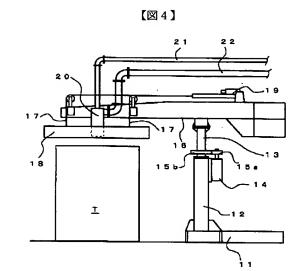
- 1 天井蓋
- 10 2 鉄皮
- 3 耐火物
  - 4 冷却用金属管
  - 5 吊り金具
  - 6 アンカー金物
  - 11 基台
  - 12 支柱
  - 13 回転軸
  - 14 モータ
  - 15a 駆動歯車5a
- o 15b 従動歯車
- 16 水平アーム
  - 17 ワイヤ
  - 18 天井蓋
  - 19 シリンダ
  - 20 バーナ
  - 21 燃焼ガス配管
  - 22 エア配管

[図2]



【図3】





フロントページの続き

 (51) Int.C1.7
 識別記号
 F I
 デーマコード (参考)

 F 2 7 D
 1/14
 F 2 7 D
 1/14
 Z

 1/18
 1/18
 A